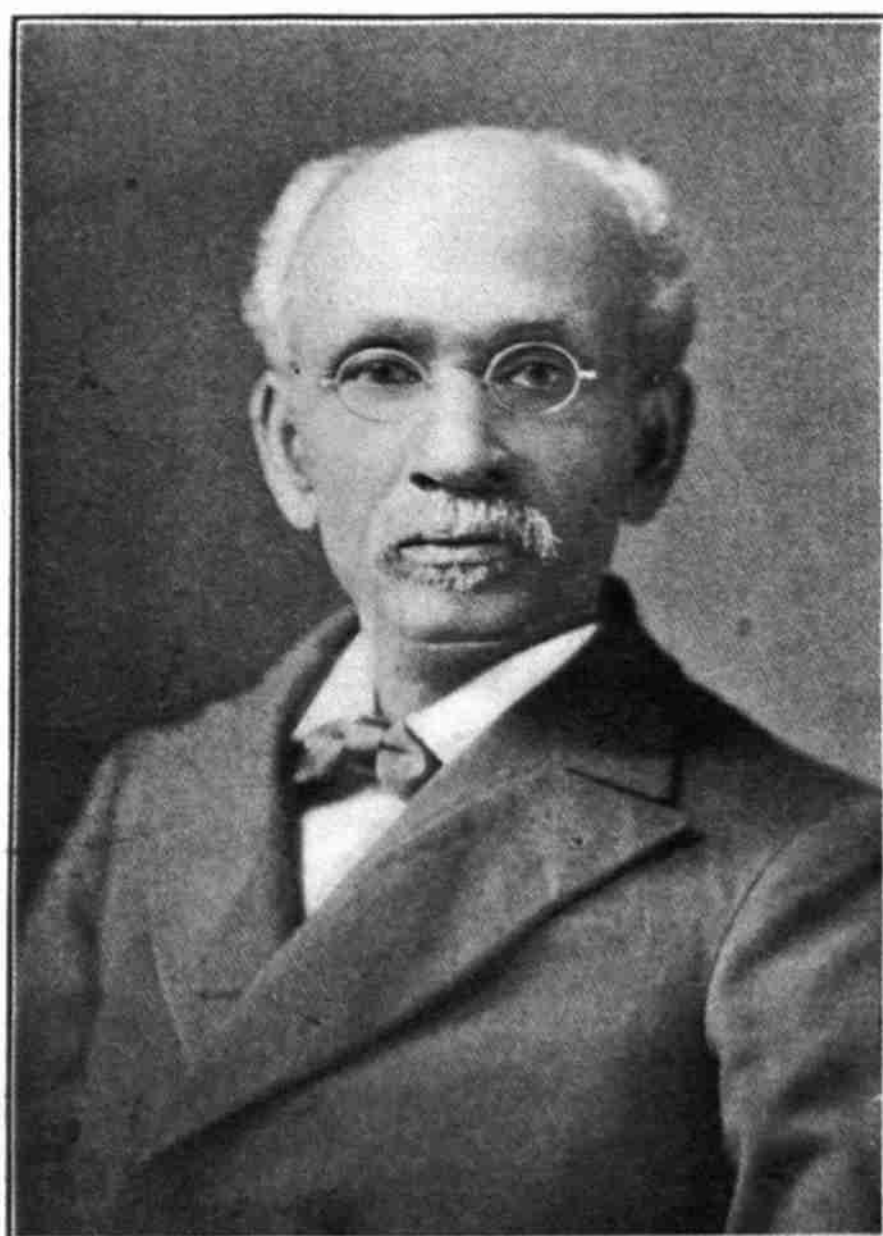


Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Crogman, Lit.D., President

CLARK UNIVERSITY, South Atlanta, Ga., is a Christian school, founded in 1870, by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is open to students of all classes regardless of sex or color, the sole conditions of admission being a desire to learn, good moral character, and obedience to lawfully constituted authority.



WM. H. CROGMAN, A.M., Lit. D.

President Clark University, South Atlanta, Ga. Five hundred and seventy-six students and 25 teachers in 1908. Value of property, \$240,000. Approximate annual expenses, \$30,000.

Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. Edward W. Lee is president of Morris-Brown College, Atlanta; Mr. Reuben S. Lovinggood is president of Samuel Houston College, Austin, Tex.; and Rev. Silas A. Peeler is president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. Six of the graduates of the school are now members of its faculty. Fully one third of the teachers in the city schools of Atlanta are graduates of Clark University. Several graduates are in the postal service. None are in prison or in the chain gang.

The buildings and grounds are located just south of the corporate limits of Atlanta. The campus, 1,200 feet above sea level, is sufficiently elevated to overlook the city, and is beautifully shaded with oaks and pines.

The school has sent out from its various departments 334 graduates, nearly all of whom are usefully employed. Some of them are prominent in educational work. Rev. Jas. M. Cox is president of Philander

A Department of Scientific Farming

Clark University in 1907 established a department of scientific farming. There are four hundred acres of fertile land, well watered, within two and a half miles of the city of Atlanta. Perry C. Parks, a young colored man who graduated from the agricultural department at Claflin University, and subsequently took a course at the Wisconsin State University and at the Iowa State Agricultural College, is superintendent. Three departments have been organized: truck farming, dairying, and swine raising, and other departments will be organized in the near future. The last legislature of Georgia, 1907, established eleven agricultural schools in the state, open to white youth, and all are now in operation. This fact emphasizes the need of this new department at Clark.

The result of the first year of the farming department at Clark, as published in the *Atlanta Constitution*, may not be without interest. The students have taken care of the herd, milked and sold in the market of Atlanta 29,200 quarts of buttermilk, 500 pounds of first-class creamery butter, and 2,500 pounds of pork.

In addition, the students have grown on the farm of the school 350 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, 80 tons of hay, 11 bales of cotton, 40,000 heads of cabbages, 4,000 dozen bunches of onions, 125 bushels of sweet potatoes, 45 bushels of white potatoes, 40 bushels of okra, 60 bushels of lima beans, and 50 bushels of tomatoes.

In speaking of the farm work, Superintendent Parks says:

"There has been an average of twenty-five students in the farm department of the school. While the student labor has not been all that we could wish, it has been much better than we expected for the beginning. The most encouraging thing is the evident growth of the farm-work spirit among the students of Clark University."

Farm Conditions among the Negro Farmers in Georgia

There are 224,226 farms in Georgia. Sixty out of every one hundred of these farms are rented, and fifty out of every one hundred of the state's rented farms are in the hands of Negro tenants. Many of these tenants move every year and do not take proper interest in the gardens, orchards, terraces, or premises on which they live. A large proportion of the landlords do not seem to care what their tenants do so long as they pay their rent, and the tenants in return do as little as they possibly can, because